2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Report submitted by Ukraine

The present national report is prepared for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to cover the period since the previous Conference was held, in 2005.

Article I

1. Ukraine considers the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to be a cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and a significant basis for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament goals.

2. Ukraine does not possess the nuclear weapon or nuclear explosive devices. There are no nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices deployed on the territory of Ukraine under its jurisdiction.

3. Ukraine firmly believes that the nuclear-weapon States parties continue the appropriate implementation of the obligations stated in article I. The measures on the reduction of the nuclear States' arsenal, as well as minimizing the political and military importance of that category of weapon, play a crucial role on the way to non-proliferation.

Article II

4. Ukraine fully complies with the commitments under the Treaty, namely not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices, directly or indirectly. Ukraine does not manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

5. Ukraine believes that implementation of the multilateral initiatives is vital for strengthening the global non-proliferation system. Ukraine, as a participant State in the G-8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, acts together with the other countries to strengthen physical nuclear

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security and enhance national capabilities to prevent and detect illicit nuclear trafficking.

6. In October 2007, within the Non-Proliferation Security Initiative, Ukraine, in cooperation with Poland and Romania, conducted on its territory the multilateral military exercises Eastern Shield 2007 to practise the interception of suspicious cargos in maritime, air, railway and road transportation during potential terrorist use of the weapon of mass destruction. This event was an important step towards the improvement of international cooperation to combat common threats and sustain security in Eastern Europe.

7. In 2009 Ukraine initiated the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation by the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the seventeenth OSCE ministerial meeting, held in Athens on 2 December 2009.

Article III

8. Ukraine, as a co-founder member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), supports its activities in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and related materials, and facilitates the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system. In 1995 Ukraine signed and in 1998 ratified the Agreement between Ukraine and IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 2000 Ukraine signed the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between Ukraine and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty and ratified it in 2006. Ukraine acts in a full compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned instruments.

9. Ukraine supports the efforts of the international community to achieve the universality of the Additional Protocol, and calls on the States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Protocol as soon as possible. Ukraine considers the Agreement with IAEA and the Additional Protocol to be the contemporary standard of IAEA verification activity in connection with the Treaty.

10. Ukraine consistently implements its obligations under article III, paragraph 2, namely not to provide source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by the article. These commitments are observed through the execution of the national export control system requirements, as well as the international export control regimes in which Ukraine participates.

11. Ukraine believes that strengthening the multilateral export control regimes shall be one of the decisive guidelines to combat illicit nuclear trafficking and the illegal transfer of technologies. The national export control system of Ukraine is based on the control/trigger list and export regulations for commodities, arranged and listed in compliance with the requirements of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee. Ukraine participates in the Nuclear Suppliers Group mechanisms to share information with member States on dual-use material issues within the framework of the national export control system.

12. Ukraine supports the exchange of information on export control issues with other States and international organizations. In 2009 together with the European Union Ukraine organized an international seminar on pressing issues in the field of export control and modern challenges that face the international community in this field.

13. Ukraine constantly expands its efforts to advance the level of physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities. In 2007 Ukraine adopted the integrated plan on promotion of nuclear security in Ukraine. This plan is based on the provisions of the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan 2006-2009. Ukraine supports the efforts of States to achieve the goals of this plan on detection, prevention and response to illegal acts against nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation, as well as combating criminal activity in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and implementing related international standards in national legislation.

14. Ukraine became a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in 1993, and adopted the Amendment to the Convention in 2005.

15. The physical protection system in Ukraine is constantly being improved, with the aim of fulfilling the IAEA requirements. In 2009 the Law of Ukraine, with amendments concerning the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, entered into force. The Law established the State system of physical protection, the design basis threat, and the physical security regime for nuclear facilities, radioactive waste and radiation sources.

16. Ukraine participated in the Washington Summit on nuclear security in 2010 and declared its decision to get rid of all stocks of highly enriched uranium by the time of the next nuclear security summit, while the United States of America will provide necessary technical and financial assistance to support this effort.

17. Ukraine welcomes the endeavours of the international community to reduce the level of the nuclear terrorism threat through the implementation of special security measures and providing effective control of sensitive materials. In 2005 Ukraine became a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

18. Ukraine supports the activities to implement fully Security Council resolutions 1887 (2009) and 1540 (2004) on preventing non-State actors from obtaining weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, in particular in relation to nuclear material. In 2004 and 2005 Ukraine submitted its national report on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (S/AC.44/2004/(02)/11 and Add.1) to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and offered additional information to the Committee in 2008.

Article IV

19. Ukraine supports the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of the Treaty.

20. The energy strategy of Ukraine specified the development plans of the Ukrainian nuclear industry until the year 2030 aiming to build nuclear power plants,

develop the nuclear fuel infrastructure and effectively manage the issues of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

21. Ukraine is a State party to a number of the IAEA multilateral legally binding instruments, as well as the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Ukraine actively participates in conferences to ensure the full implementation of the aforementioned instruments.

Article V

22. In 1996 Ukraine signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and ratified it in 2001. According to the Agreement between Ukraine and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the seismological station (Malyn) and the data transfer terminal (National Data Centre, Makariv) were deployed in the territory of Ukraine.

23. Ukraine actively participates in the sessions of the Preparatory Commission. In 2005 the representative of Ukraine held a position of Vice-Chairman at the Preparatory Commission session and in 2006 held the position of acting Chairman of the twenty-sixth session of the Preparatory Commission. Until 2006 Ukraine was the coordinator for activities on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Eastern Europe and contributed to the signing of the Treaty by all Eastern European countries.

24. Ukraine is a co-sponsor of the General Assembly resolution on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Ukraine welcomes the fact that for the first time five nuclear States co-sponsored that resolution at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Article VI

25. Ukraine stands for the active implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on nuclear disarmament by States parties, especially those which possess nuclear weapons. Ukraine supports the necessity to determine concrete steps to implement the document entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament" of 1995 and the "thirteen steps" on nuclear disarmament adopted at the 2000 Review Conference.

26. In 1994 Ukraine voluntarily forswore the world's third largest nuclear potential. Ukraine expects all nuclear-weapon States to continue to make efforts to achieve the long-term goal of full and complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

27. In this regard Ukraine welcomes the signing on 8 April 2010 in Prague of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which superseded the START Treaty of 1994.

28. Since becoming a party to the Treaty Ukraine has been making efforts to fulfil the obligations on elimination and removal from the national territory of the strategic and tactic nuclear weapons which were inherited by Ukraine from the

former Soviet Union. As of today there are no strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in the Ukrainian territory. However Ukraine continues to stockpile 5,000 tons of solid rocket fuel in 160 rocket motors (54.5 ICBM SS-24). Ukraine needs significant technical and financial resources for the safe and ecological elimination of such an amount of rocket fuel. Lack of adequate international financial support did not allow Ukraine to fulfil its obligations by the START I expiry date. Ukraine continues its activities on the elimination of rocket fuel.

29. Attaching great importance to continuing multilateral dialogue in order to contribute to the process of full and complete disarmament, Ukraine actively participates in the work of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and consistently stands for the acceleration of the development of the fissile material cut-off treaty. In 2008 Ukraine, together with five other States, held a position of Chair at the Conference on Disarmament.

Article VII

30. Ukraine considers the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones to be a significant instrument in strengthening international peace and security, as is the enlargement of the geographical scope and universality of the non-proliferation regime. Ukraine welcomes and encourages the development and implementation of nuclear-weapon-free zone agreements in accordance with the principles determined by the Conference on Disarmament.

31. Ukraine believes that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East is an important and necessary step to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the region and contribute to regional stability. We support the necessity of finding practical steps to further implement the resolution on the establishment of the aforementioned zone of the 1995 Review Conference.

Article VIII

32. Ukraine supported the decision on the indefinite extension of the Treaty. At this stage it is necessary to improve the Treaty review process in order to ensure consistent cooperation of the parties during its implementation and an adequate response to the challenges.

Article IX

33. Ukraine considers the issue of ensuring the universality of the Treaty, and the diligent and comprehensive implementation of its provisions by all States parties to be the priority of the world community's agenda.

34. Ukraine calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to renew its implementation of the Treaty and to follow its non-proliferation commitments, taken in the framework of the Treaty. Ukraine considers that it is also important and necessary that Israel, India and Pakistan accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States.

Article X

35. The Treaty provides the possibility for the States parties to withdraw from it under implementation of necessary procedures.

36. Ukraine believes that the possibility for the States parties to exercise their right to withdraw from the Treaty is dangerous for the goals and objectives of the Treaty. Ukraine supports the necessity to develop recommendations on the procedures for, and consequences of, possible exercise by a State party of the right to withdraw from the Treaty.

37. Ukraine considers that withdrawal from the Treaty does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the party created through the execution of the Treaty prior to its termination. In other words, the State will remain responsible under international law for violations of the Treaty committed prior to withdrawal.

38. It is important to ensure that all nuclear materials, equipment, technologies and facilities established for peaceful purposes of a State withdrawing from the Treaty shall be restricted to peaceful purposes only and remain subject to IAEA lifetime safeguards.

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Implementation of article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament"

Report submitted by the Republic of Korea

1. As stated in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in the section entitled, "Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs", in paragraph 15, subparagraph 12, the Conference agreed on the submission of "regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by all States parties on the implementation of article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on 'Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament', and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996". The Republic of Korea hereby submits an updated report to the 2010 Review Conference. The present report follows its regular report presented to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference in 2007.

2. The Republic of Korea firmly believes that the Non-Proliferation Treaty remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and that it is the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. It is our conviction that maintaining the delicate balance among the three pillars of the Treaty is vital for its integrity and viability. To that end, it should be noted that nuclear disarmament is an indispensable part of the core bargain of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; the disarmament obligations of nuclear-weapon States laid out in article VI of the Treaty are therefore fundamental to the full implementation of the Treaty.

3. As a non-nuclear-weapon State, the Republic of Korea continues to abide by its commitment pursuant to the Treaty not to receive the transfer of, receive control over, manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. In September 2004, with the adoption of the "Four Principles on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy", the Republic of Korea reaffirmed its commitment to respect all the international agreements on non-proliferation and, ensuring international confidence, pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

4. The decision on "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament" at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final

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Document of the 2000 Review Conference marked a significant achievement in the field of nuclear disarmament. The guidelines laid out in the documents serve not only as a measuring stick to gauge progress in this field, but as a road map towards achieving the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, the Republic of Korea supports the full implementation of these agreements. However, considering that there are some elements that are no longer relevant in the current international security environment, the Republic of Korea believes that, at the upcoming Review Conference, States parties should review the past agreements and identify various ways to bring these documents up to date, reflecting the current reality and with a view to further strengthening of the Non-Proliferation Treaty regime.

5. The Republic of Korea recognizes the efforts made thus far by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals. However, there still appears to be a gap between the records of nuclear-weapon States and the expectations of the non-nuclear-weapon States. Thus, it is imperative to pursue efforts to close this perception gap and restore trust between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States. Mindful of the grand bargain that the Non-Proliferation Treaty stands on, as indicated above, while non-nuclear-weapon States should strengthen their commitment to non-proliferation, nuclear-weapon States should do their part by making real progress on nuclear disarmament. In doing so, nuclear-weapon States can enjoy moral authority and the political legitimacy to strengthen non-proliferation norms. The Republic of Korea therefore urges all nuclear-weapon States to implement their obligations under article VI in good faith.

6. In this regard, the Republic of Korea welcomes the recent agreement on the new START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which was signed in Prague on 8 April 2010. It believes that, with time-bound commitments to deeper nuclear cuts, the new START Treaty will serve as a meaningful step towards nuclear disarmament and could contribute to generating fresh momentum for the success of the 2010 Review Conference. The Republic of Korea also notes with satisfaction that the Nuclear Posture Review recently announced by the United States Government is aimed at reducing the role of nuclear weapons in its nuclear doctrine and guaranteeing security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States. It also welcomes voluntary commitments to nuclear disarmament by other nuclear-weapon States and encourages them to redouble their efforts. In addition, it is encouraging to note that some initiatives, such as the five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament presented by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the global zero vision, have revitalized discussion on nuclear disarmament at the international level.

7. As the Non-Proliferation Treaty faces unprecedented challenges, such as cases of non-compliance, the heightened threat of nuclear proliferation and the potential nexus between terrorists and weapons of mass destruction, there is an urgent need for the international community to bolster the Non-Proliferation Treaty-based international non-proliferation regimes. The Republic of Korea fully supports Security Council resolution 1887 (2009), a landmark document that clearly sets out the overarching tasks ahead of us in the coming years and fully endorses the goals stated therein. Moreover, the Republic of Korea welcomes the successful Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington, D.C., on 12 and 13 April 2010 and remains committed to playing a vital role, as host of the next summit in 2012, to further strengthen nuclear security as well as nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Implementation of the 13 practical steps for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament

Step 1: The importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

8. The early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is essential for the eventual total elimination of nuclear arsenals. By prohibiting nuclear testing, the Treaty has the potential to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons, both vertically and horizontally. In this regard, the Republic of Korea attaches great importance to an early entry into force of the Treaty and calls for the early signing and ratification of the Treaty by those States that have not yet done so, in particular the nine States listed in annex 2 whose ratification is required for its entry into force.

9. The Republic of Korea, as an original signatory to the Treaty, has been a strong advocate of a complete ban on nuclear testing. It welcomes the progress since the last Review Conference, with 7 countries having signed and 30 countries having ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It further welcomes the commitment made by the United States Government to "immediately and aggressively pursue the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

10. The Republic of Korea also supports the biennial Conference stipulated in article XIV of the Treaty, and the ministerial meeting, as specific efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In its efforts towards achieving the entry into force of the Treaty, the Republic of Korea has done its part, in close cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. It hosted the regional technical training programme and regional on-site inspection introductory course in 2008 and plans to host another seminar in 2010. In addition, the Korean Seismic Research Station is in full operation as a primary seismological station, thereby contributing in meaningful ways to the proper functioning of the verification system.

Step 2: A moratorium on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of that Treaty

11. It is important that all countries, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, maintain a moratorium on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Republic of Korea welcomes the commitment to a moratorium on nuclear testing declared by nuclear-weapon States and the reconfirmation of that commitment by the United States Government in its Nuclear Posture Review.

12. It is deplorable that, in 2006 and 2009, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea broke the global moratorium on nuclear testing, which had lasted about a decade. The announced nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demonstrated the urgent need for a legally binding ban on nuclear tests. It is the view of the Republic of Korea that a voluntary moratorium, although important, cannot replace the legally binding commitments that would be undertaken through the signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Republic of Korea has therefore continued to urge those States that have not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest possible time.

Step 3: The necessity of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years

13. The Republic of Korea attaches great importance to the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral forum for negotiating disarmament agreements. It shares the view that, together with the CTBT, a fissile material cut-off treaty is an essential building block to complement and strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty regime. In this connection, it is often said that a fissile material cut-off treaty can serve not only as a guarantor of nuclear non-proliferation but also a precursor to nuclear disarmament.

14. The Republic of Korea believes that the Conference on Disarmament should embark on negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty immediately and without preconditions, bearing in mind the 1995 Shannon mandate without prejudice to the outcome on verification. It is regrettable that, although the Conference agreed upon its programme of work in May 2009 for the first time in a decade, it failed to commence substantive discussions. With the firm belief that the time is ripe for negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty in the Conference on Disarmament, and given the strong support expressed for such a treaty in the past several years, the Republic of Korea strongly urges the States members of the Conference to show flexibility and a spirit of cooperation, with a view to working out this year's programme of work and commencing negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty at the earliest possible time.

15. It should also be stressed that, pending the conclusion of a fissile material cut-off treaty, all States should declare or observe a moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes.

Step 4: The necessity of establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work that includes the immediate establishment of such a body

16. The Republic of Korea hopes that the early adoption of a programme of work in the Conference on Disarmament will also have a positive effect on the endeavours to establish a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament. It has been constructively participating in the discussions on all substantive issues on the Conference on Disarmament agenda, including nuclear disarmament issues, and will continue to do its part.

Step 5: The principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures

17. It is the view of the Republic of Korea that irreversibility is one of the fundamental principles in nuclear disarmament measures. The irreversible reductions of nuclear weapons can only ensure that redeployment will not be possible. The

Republic of Korea shares the view that the principle of irreversibility should be applied in all disarmament and arms control measures.

Step 6: An unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to the nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI

18. The Republic of Korea continues to highlight the importance of reaffirming commitments to the total elimination of nuclear arsenals by nuclear-weapon States. It considers the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to achieve the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI, as one of the major achievements of the 2000 Review Conference. While acknowledging the efforts made thus far by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals, the Republic of Korea has been encouraging them to further continue their efforts in that respect.

19. Considering that well over half of existing nuclear weapons belong to the Russian Federation and the United States, the Republic of Korea welcomes the concrete measures undertaken by the two countries, in particular the recent agreement on a new START Treaty.

Step 7: The early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions

20. The Republic of Korea welcomes the new START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States. It believes that the new START Treaty will serve as a meaningful step towards global nuclear disarmament and contribute to generating fresh momentum for the success of the 2010 Review Conference.

Step 8: The completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency

21. The Republic of Korea encourages the completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States, the Russian Federation and IAEA. Efforts could be made to expand this Initiative to all nuclear-weapon-capable States, as an important step in the direction of international control of excessive stocks of fissile material and to explore creative ways to make use of fissile material for peaceful purposes.

Step 9: Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all

22. The implementation of these steps is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States. Nevertheless, the Republic of Korea fully supports these measures and continues to make the case for advancements in its implementation. The Republic of Korea takes note of the commitments to deeper nuclear cuts by nuclear-weapon States.

23. The nuclear-weapon States are required to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their nuclear doctrines and work towards reducing non-strategic nuclear weapons, as part of overall nuclear disarmament. As a matter of principle, transparency should be applied to the entire process of disarmament and arms control efforts.

Step 10: Arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes

24. The Republic of Korea supports such arrangements by the nuclear-weapon States.

Step 11: Reaffirmation that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control

25. The Republic of Korea is actively participating in international efforts to control weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means as well as conventional weapons. As a State party to all major disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and conventions and major export control regimes, it believes that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Step 12: Regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by all States parties on the implementation of article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996

26. The Republic of Korea believes that national reporting on the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures enhances transparency and builds confidence and therefore should be encouraged. It encourages both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States to submit regular reports to the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference. In particular, there is a need for the nuclear-weapon States to submit more detailed information on their implementation in order to ensure a higher level of confidence.

Step 13: The further development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world

27. The Republic of Korea supports the further development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with the nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world.